

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDAE.

By LOUIS B. PROUT.

SUBFAM. **HEMITHEINAE.**1. *Chloropteryx rhodelaea* sp. n.

♂, 24-27 mm.; ♀, 30 mm. Similar to *anisoctena* Prout (1917), except as noted. Antenna of ♂ bipectinate, with the branches 2-3, of the ♀ on the outer side serrate to subpectinate, on the inner (to near the base) with very short but true pectinations. Palpus of ♂ rather longer. Abdomen with black dorsal spots, variable in degree of development.

Forewing with SC¹ stalked considerably beyond R¹, anastomosing at a point or connected by a very short bar with C; lines (rows of white dots slightly or moderately connected) with the spots at hindmargin (or at least the postmedian) enlarged.

Underside with little or no intensification of the terminal line posteriorly on forewing or anteriorly on hindwing; rosy suffusion of forewing very extensive, leaving the costal region green, the terminal and posterior regions more glossy glaucous-bluish; hindwing in the ♂ predominantly of the latter tint, with indistinct rosy postmedian line, in the ♀ with the rosy suffusions extended, the line lost.

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina, September 1932, 3 ♂♂, October 1932, 1 ♀ (F. Hoffmann), all in Tring Mus.

A smaller, discoloured ♀, with non-pectinate antenna and shorter tail to the hindwing (Jaragua do Sul, August 1927) may be provisionally regarded as a race of *subrufescens* (Warr., 1906).

SUBFAM. **LARENTIINAE.**2. *Euphyia eolinda* sp. n.

♀, 28 mm. Face smooth, somewhat rounded (group *Anapalta* Warr.). Palpus short, slightly rougher-scaled than in *violetta* (Warr., 1904), about as in *planilineata* (Warr., 1901). Thorax with the posterior tufts and the pair of spots immediately behind them conspicuously blackish, as in the allies.

Forewing with the colour-scheme almost exactly as in *violetta*, but darker than in the darkest known examples of that species; subbasal band not straightish edged as in *violetta*, but with outward projections in cell and behind SM²; central band proximally a little more excavated at both folds than in that species, distally shaped almost as in it, or slightly intermediate towards that of *planilineata*; the violet of distal area suffusing with the dark parts of termen, somewhat reducing the olivescient admarginal spots; terminal blackish spots heavier than in *violetta*.—*Hindwing* much darker than in the allies, drab to cinnamon-drab, suffused with grey; cell-mark moderately strong, the irregular dark subterminal and a pale distal edging thereto faint, anteriorly almost obsolete.

Both wings beneath rather pale fawn, slightly suffused (especially the forewing) with grey as far as the postmedian, which is complete on the hindwing,

considerably more proximal before the outward projection of cellule 3 than behind; both wings with slightly elongate cell-mark.

S. Brazil: Neu Bremen, Rio Laeiss, Santa Catharina, June 1931 (F. Hoffmann), type in coll. Tring Mus.

3. *Eois lilacea telegraphica* subsp. n.

♀, 24 mm. Both wings with the terminal yellow area appreciably narrower than in *l. lilacea* (Dogn., 1909, Colombia to Peru), hindwing with two lines instead of one on the lilacine area, the darker line which bounds it consequently much more distally placed, crossing SC^2 and R^1 near their middle (instead of near their base) and R^3 and M^1 near their base (instead of crossing their stalk).

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina, October 1932 (F. Hoffmann), type ♀ in Tring Mus.

Although I have before me only ♂♂ of *l. lilacea*, their general constancy, the improbability of sexual variation in the group and the wide geographical isolation of the new form leave no reasonable doubt as to its racial validity.

4. *Eois lucivittata brasiliensis* subsp. n.

Forewing with the two postmedian lines less closely approximated than in *l. lucivittata* (Warr., 1907), the proximal one more acutely angled near costa, the distal often weak, sometimes almost obsolete, never with the accentuation between R^3 and M^1 which is generally characteristic of *l. lucivittata*.—*Hindwing* with second postmedian farther from first than on forewing, first subterminal almost as near termen as on forewing, whereas in the other races it appears as a continuation of the second (or even of the first) postmedian.

Jaragua do Sul (F. Hoffmann) type ♂ and 7 ♀♀; Alto da Serra, São Paulo (R. Spitz), 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; all in Tring Mus. Also from Petropolis and Alto da Serra in Brit. Mus.

The only two examples of *carmenta* (Druce, 1892, as "*Acidalia?*") which I know are small, worn and uncertain, but probably provide the oldest name for a collective species which will include *lucivittata*.

5. *Eois chione* sp. n.

♂♀, 20–22 mm. In shape, coloration and general effect near *golosata* (Dogn., 1893).—*Forewing* with areole wanting (in *golosata* present, at least generally); postmedian band (partly confluent lines) quite as in that species; the anterior rows of spots also similar, but rather smaller and on the whole less rounded, the clear yellow space between them and the postmedian generally a little broader; subterminal spots fairly large, making a double row from costa to R^1 , sometimes double again on R^3 and M^1 , always single on R^2 , M^2 and SM^2 ; a slender series of metallic dashes close to termen (as in *canariata* [Dogn., 1903], etc.) and slighter ones—sometimes punctiform—on termen.—*Hindwing* marked similarly to that of *golosata*, the two postmedian (median) lines rather thick from DC^3 or stalk of R^3 — M^1 to abdominal margin, in the type ♂ almost confluent (band-like); subterminal (or postmedian) much as in *golosata* but with at least one duplicating dot, which stands between R^3 and M^1 in the bay formed by the deep outward curve of the main series; terminal and adjacent series as on forewing.

Brazil: Alto da Serra (R. Spitz), type ♂; Jaragua do Sul (F. Hoffmann), 5 ♀♀; all in coll. Tring Mus.

It is not inconceivable that this may be a race of *margarita* (Dogn., 1911), paler and with all the markings slenderer.

6. *Eois mictographa* sp. n.

♂♀, 23 mm. Close to *camptographata* Prout (1922), which it evidently represents in S. Brazil; ♀ antenna equally strongly pectinate. Fillet whiter (scarcely tinged with yellow); occiput purplish fuscous.

Wings slightly more rounded than in *camptographata*, the markings purplish fuscous in varying intensity, nowhere reddish.—*Forewing* with the proximal area darkest in and behind the cell, the two outward projections placed as in *camptographata* (at base of R^2-M^1 and at SM^2) but stronger, on account of a lengthened inward projection of the ground-colour between them; the two postmedian lines better separated than in *camptographata*, nowhere confluent, their outward curve not quite so extreme.—*Hindwing* likewise with the postmedian lines well separated throughout; subterminal line with a thickening (projection outward) at R^3 , and more slightly between this and M^1 .

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina (F. Hoffmann), a pair in Tring Mus.

SUBFAM. GEOMETRINAE.

7. *Pero dichomenis* sp. n.

♂, 36–39 mm. Near *plenilunata* (Warr., 1904, as *Pergama*), with which Mr. Warren confused it. Smaller.—*Forewing* relatively shorter, termen less oblique and with only a very slight tooth at R^1 (in *plenilunata* a moderate one); median area less uniform, the oblique orange patch from costa suffusing a more extended area, usually so bright in the apex of the cell as to suggest a union of the yellow mark of *coronata* (Warr., 1904, as *Azelina*) with that of *plenilunata*; the grey, black-ringed spot outside the cell as a rule slightly narrower (more oval), but not quite constant; postmedian line a little more proximally placed than in *plenilunata*, its inward curve between R^2 and fold generally more perceptible, though still very slight; distal area somewhat paler and more ochreous than in *plenilunata*.—*Hindwing* with postmedian slightly more proximal and more sinuous than in *plenilunata*, the ochreous tornal blotch with the same colour distinction as that of forewing and separated proximally from the ground-colour by a broader white line.

Carabaya, S.E. Peru: Santo Domingo, 6,000 feet, 5♂♂, including the type; La Croya, 3,100 feet, 1 ♂; all in Tring Mus., collected by G. Ockenden.

P. d. derogata subsp. n. A little smaller still (32–34 mm.); forewing with the dark parts a little darker and less reddish, the distal area paler and less bright; hindwing duller, the proximal part darkening distally towards the abdominal margin, the ochreous tornal part paler, shading rather indefinitely into the greyish apical part, the dark subterminal dots (before and behind M^2) very small (in *d. dichomenis* moderate).

Brazil: Alto da Serra, São Paulo (R. Spitz), type ♂; Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina (F. Hoffmann), 1 ♂; both in Tring Mus.

8. *Pero hoffmanni* sp. n.

♂, 28–30 mm.; ♀, 34 mm. In size and general aspect similar to *ligera* (Schaus, 1901). Antenna of ♂ more slender. Both wings with termen appreciably more dentate, the angle at M^1 of forewing (behind a rather deep concavity) more acute.—*Forewing* browner, coloured more like *saturata* Walk. or—especially in ♀—with more ochreous admixture; postmedian line anteriorly much more irregular, forming a small outward tooth behind SC^5 and a large one behind R^1 , a sharp indentation between them (at R^1); the dark-grey shading just outside the postmedian strong from R^3 or M^1 hindwards, gradually broadening so as to reach tornus (as in *lustraria* Guen., *saturata* Walk., etc.).—*Hindwing* more as in *ligera*, the postmedian line more distally placed, the bright-brown hindmarginal shading generally strong.—Underside with slightly sharper contrasts than in *ligera*.

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina, September 1932, 3 ♂♂, October 1927, 1 ♀ (F. Hoffmann), all in Tring Mus. Also from Petropolis, in the same collection.

9. *Pero (Pergama) arcilogona* sp. n.

♂, 37–42 mm.; ♀, 40–47 mm. Very similar to *polygonaria* H.-Sch. (1855), with which it has been confused. On an average rather smaller, at least in the ♀; shape less extreme, particularly in the ♂, where the tooth at M^2 of the forewing is wanting or absolutely vestigial; forewing on an average darker, at least than in the Brazilian forms of *polygonaria*; subbasal line less curved, less oblique outward posteriorly, generally less sharply black-mixed; strigulation of median area less strong and regular; the two cell-dots more minute; postmedian line less incurved in the middle, generally rather more definite; shade outside the postmedian on both wings, both above and beneath, not or scarcely diffused.

Brazil: Minas Geraes to Santa Catharina, with *polygonaria*, but generally commoner; type ♂ from Alto da Serra, São Paulo, October 1922 (R. Spitz) in coll. Tring Mus. A smaller ♀ (37 mm.) from Sapucay, Paraguay, in the same collection.

10. *Pherotesia aequilibera* sp. n.

♂, 34 mm. Antennal pectinations moderate. Abdominal tufts undeveloped.

Forewing somewhat shorter and better rounded than in *condensaria* (Guen., 1858); $SC^{1,2}$ short-stalked, DC markedly incurved at cell-fold, oblique outward to R^2 (the “independent” of Guenée, which arises very near R^3 , curving away from it (not proximally subparallel); colour and markings about as in *condensaria*.—*Hindwing* with the apical furcation of C strong, DC and R^2 (the “independent”) closely as on forewing; colour and markings about as in *condensaria*, cell-dot rather more concise, terminal band scarcely suggested.

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina, December 1927 (F. Hoffmann), 1 ♂ in Tring Mus.

Apart from the structure—*condensaria* having hindtibial hair-pencil, R^2 of forewing normal, of hindwing in ♂ connate or stalked, etc.—distinguishable at a glance by its much smaller size.

11. *Melanolophia orthotis* sp. n.

♂, 42–45 mm. Head and body concolorous with wings. Hindtibia about 8 mm. long, the pencil strong, mixed with blackish; hindtarsus about 3 mm. Abdomen with pencils concolorous.

Forewing with the stalk of SC^1 and SC^2 short, the former anastomosing shortly with C or (slightly oftener) free ; pale grey, inclining to light greyish olive and with more or less light-brown suffusion, at least between the postmedian and subterminal about R^3 and M^1 , outside the subterminal about R^1 and R^2 , and in a narrow band-like shading distally to the postmedian ; moderate blackish irroration, becoming closer and more strigulate at costa ; cell-dot black ; lines blackish, more or less overlaid with light brown (slightly cinnamon) ; antemedian with a strong outward projection in the cell ; median straight, from costa at about three-sevenths to hindmargin slightly before middle, generally strong, occasionally feeble ; postmedian almost equally straight, but with slight distal dots or teeth on the veins and a rather stronger tooth on SM^2 , between very shallow lunules ; the characteristic pair of dark spots outside the lunules developed ; proximal subterminal spots variable, small, the three between SC^5 and R^3 generally fairly strong ; often a further pair on the subapical brownish cloud ; terminal inter-neural dots strong in anterior half, weakening behind.—*Hindwing* with C not forked apically ; median line continued, equally straight ; some dusky suffusion outside it ; a small black cell-dot ; postmedian straight from hindmargin to SC^6 , here bent, generally weak in front of the bend ; the brown shade outside it often traversed by a weak dark line, duplicating the postmedian at close quarters ; outer area much as on forewing, but without the additional cloudings.

Underside pale grey, almost entirely without the brownish admixture ; copious, somewhat nebulous, darker grey irroration, especially on the forewing ; cell-dots sharp ; postmedian present, median traceable ; a cloudy (rather variable) subterminal band, which weakens or becomes almost obsolete on posterior part of hindwing.

Matto Grosso : Burity, 30 miles N.E. of Cuyabá, 11–16 June 1927 (1) and 6 September–22 October 1927 (17), the holotype dated 22–30 September. All collected for the late Mr. J. J. Joicey by Mr. C. L. Collenette.

Close to *modesta* Warr. (Nov. Zool., xi. 552, Paraguay) but greyer and with the median and postmedian lines straight.

12. *Odsia isoteles* sp. n.

♂, 37 mm. Similar in structure to the genotype (*malaria* Guen., 1858). Hindlegs lost, but the tibia probably with a vestigial hair-pencil, as the abdomen has a very slender basal spine (I have, however, found such a spine in one example of *malaria*).

Forewing with termen a little more oblique than in *malaria* ♂ ; ground-colour somewhat more clayey, the dark irroration rather sparse ; the black dots, especially the postmedian and subterminal, larger ; median series straightish, well proximal to cell-dot ; the pair at R^3 outside the postmedian strong ; proximal and distal subterminals highly developed at R^2 and posteriorly (at least behind M^2), the proximal also in cellules 7 and 2, the distal in cellule 6.—*Hindwing* very distinct from that of *malaria*, the lines being punctiform as on the forewing (though with distal subterminal obsolete), the postmedian accompanied distally by black spots at R^3 (almost as on forewing), not by a continuous shade or row of spots.

Underside darkened, nearly as in strongly suffused forms of *malaria*, but more irregularly.

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina, September 1932 (F. Hoffmann), 1 ♂ in Tring Mus.

O. molaria occurs in the same locality, in June, July and September.

13. *Hymenomima semialba luteisella* subsp. n.

Differs from *s. semialba* Warr. (1897; Amazon—Pebas to Pará—and the Guianas) in having a bright ochraceous-buff (almost orange) saddle at the base of the abdomen. Forewing somewhat darkened, the white central area being more or less suffused with blackish.

E. Peru (from Junin southward) to N.E. Bolivia, the type from La Oroya, Rio Inambari, 3,100 feet (G. Ockenden) in coll. Tring Mus.

In the most typical form the ochreous saddle is particularly conspicuous; in some examples there is also a duller buff suffusion on the next few segments, such as is shown in some *s. semialba* from Fonteboa; the general racial distinctness, however, catches the eye immediately.

14. *Hymenomima pristis* sp. n.

♀, 28–29 mm. Group of *umbellularia* (Hb. 1825, sec. Guen. 1858) = *inceptaria* (Walk. 1860), antenna similarly pectinate. Crown of head, collar and patagium definitely tinged with buff (white in the form of *umbellularia* from the same locality).

Forewing with antemedian line rather more gently curved than in *umbellularia*, accompanied proximally by an inwardly serrate duplicating line; median line entirely different from that of *umbellularia*, its costal spot more distally placed than the (slender) cell-mark, its anterior half very strongly excurved, its entire course deeply serrate, the teeth directed inward on the veins; duplicating line of postmedian slender, but strong, its outward teeth pronounced; subterminal slender, sharply dentate, not interrupted, the spot in cellule 3 connecting it with the white of the termen very slight or obsolete; terminal black dots connected by a fine line.—*Hindwing* with similar distinctions.

Underside much as in dusky, dark-bordered *umbellularia* or *camerata* Warr. (1900).

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina, August–October (F. Hoffmann), 4 ♀♀ in Tring Mus.

Hübner's figure of *umbellularia* is not altogether convincing and has given rise to many uncertainties, but I know of no better claimant than Guenée's (*Spec. Gén. Léop.* ix. 258), which must of course be provisionally accepted.

15. *Hymenomima seriata* sp. n.

♂, 26 mm. Group of the preceding.

Forewing with the markings perhaps nearest those of *camerata* Warr. (1900) = *schisticolor* Warr. (1904), the lines being without duplications; blurred grey-whitish, as in the least clear *camerata*; very distinct in that the lines are entirely macular; antemedian anteriorly very oblique, the spot on M fairly large, that which bounds the fovea small; median consisting of two rather large spots, the first on M and base of M², the second on SM²; postmedian series wedge-shaped, curved, but much less so than in the allies, arising little beyond the cell-spot; subterminal series large, confluent; terminal series less large, less confluent;

cell-spot broader and less lunular than in most *camerata*.—*Hindwing* with similar distinctions, the subterminal spots less confluent than on forewing.

Underside similar to that of *camerata*.

Colombia: Cananche, Cundinamarca, September 1903 (M. de Mathan), type ♂ in Tring Mus. A rather smaller but quite similar ♂, in poor condition, from Santo Antonio de Javary, Upper Amazons, May 1907 (S. M. Klages) in the same collection.

16. *Herbita (Ira) hypolizon* sp. n.

♂, 48–52 mm. Head and body grey, with some olive-brownish suffusions. Antenna with serrate teeth, bearing tufts of short ciliation.

Forewing with termen just appreciably bent at R^3 , otherwise shaped as in the closely similar but generally larger *capona* Dogn. (1900);¹ markings almost as in that species, but the brown suffusions weaker and generally much less extended, the straight line between cell-dot and postmedian much less firm, often diffuse or almost obsolete, the postmedian more oblique from SM^2 to hindmargin.

E. Peru: Huancabamba, Cerro de Pasco (E. Böttger), 13 ♂♂ in Tring Mus., including the type. Also from Oxapampa, N. Peru.

The ♂ antenna in the so-called *capona* of Huancabamba is definitely, though very shortly, pectinate, the branches almost 1; Dognin's description of those of type *capona* as "crênelées, à double rangée de cils courts et épais" might point to a race of the present species rather than of the ally with which I have compared it.

17. *Trotopera olivifera* sp. n.

♂, 46 mm.; ♀, 50 mm. Intermediate between *maranharia* (Feld., 1875; cfr. Warr., Nov. Zool., i. 456) and *arrhapa* (Druce, 1891), the posterior half of the termen in the ♂ very faintly, in the ♀ moderately crenulate, the hindwing in the ♂ at least as strongly crenulate as in the ♀ of *arrhapa*, in the ♀ almost as extreme in shape as that of *maranharia*. Purple, the bar at extremity of costa and subterminally from about M^1 to hindmargin with browner, somewhat olive-mixed clouding, the hindwing with a much broader distal suffusion, reaching costa outside the postmedian and termen from about M^1 to tornus, leaving a more or less narrow terminal patch of the ground-colour in anterior half of wing; both wings with a yellowish-olive patch, that of forewing ill-defined, running from base of cellule 3 about to SM^2 , that of hindwing stronger, commencing at radial fold just outside the postmedian, gradually broadening (but with its distal edge crenate) so as almost to reach tornus at its hinder end; markings as in the species named, the forewing with the three white vein-dots, which represent the ante-median as strongly developed as in *arrhapa* and the white costal spot at the commencement of the outer line even more so.—Underside purple-grey, marked as in *arrhapa*, but almost entirely without the redder admixture in the distal area which is generally well developed (at least on forewing apically) in that species.

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina, August and September 1932 (F. Hoffmann), a pair in excellent condition in Tring Mus.

¹ I have not seen the species from Espiritu Santo, Brazil, the type locality, and have to compare the Huancabamba race (or close relative) which was consistently determined by Warren as *capona*, probably in accord with Dognin, and which agrees very well with the type description, except that I should call the strong suffusions of the forewing olive-brown rather than greenish.

A race (?) occurs at St. Jean de Marani, the ♂♂ almost indistinguishable from *olivifera*, the ♀♀ small and without the yellowish-olive patches. As I do not feel quite certain of the mating, I defer naming it.

18. *Drepanodes semibrunnea* sp. n.

Pyrinia semibrunnea Warr. M.S., in coll. Tring Mus.

♂, 34 mm. Face white, a small upperpart grey. Palpus short, whitish, especially beneath. Antenna simple. Vertex grey; occiput ochreous. Thorax and abdomen pale yellow, the extreme front of thorax marked with empire yellow. Hindtibia with slender pencil.

Forewing with costa arched, apex strongly falcate, the falcation blunt at its tip, tornus almost rectangular; SC^{1+2} very long-stalked, their stalk arising from base of that of SC^{3+5} , anastomosing rather strongly with C (or by obsolescence of base appearing to arise out of C), SC^{3+5} extremely long-stalked; straw yellow; costal edge warmer; a minute dark cell-dot; a very ample distal suffusion of dull brownish vinaceous, nearly reaching the cell-dot, its proximal edge inangled at R^3 , its apical part suffused with dark grey, some remnants of the yellow ground-colour at tornus; a pecan-brown line from nearly three-fifths hindmargin, running fairly straight towards apex, becoming finer and weaker, bearing a small white dot on R^1 and a second on SC^3 , where it is presumably sharply angled, its costal extremity being marked by a less small and more proximally placed white dot; fringe darkened and reddened.—*Hindwing* with costa somewhat curved, apex and tornus well developed, termen not very convex, abdominal margin fairly long; as forewing, but with the pecan-brown line more proximal, the suffusion on which it stands band-like, about 1 mm. broad proximally to the line, 2 mm. distally; fringe yellow ochre.

Underside pale yellow, the forewing with minute dark cell-dot, both wings with broad blackish band, that of hindwing central, at least 3 mm. in width, its continuation on forewing starting wide, narrowing to costa near apex, but on most of its course (except hindmarginally) accompanied by some red-brown suffusion.

Upper Amazons: Fonteboa, May and August 1906 (S. M. Klages), 3 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus., including the type. Also in the same collection 1 ♂ from Calama, Rio Madeira, and 1 ♂ from Palcazu (Dept. Junin), Peru.

Group of *pholata* Guen. (1858), the upperside suggesting a larger, duller version of *formosa* Warr. (1904, as *Pyrinia*) but the wing-shape much nearer to that of *humeralata* (Warr., 1905) = *icaria* Oberth. (1912).

19. *Pyrinia chrysoclaba* sp. n.

♂, 23 mm. Head and body above hazel to russet, beneath predominantly yellow and orange. Antennal joints slightly projecting, cilia very short. Palpus little over 1.

Wings shaped nearly as in *mimicaria* Walk. (1862 = *apriata* Feld.), the costal margin of the forewing slightly rounder still.—*Forewing* red-brown, brightest (more sienna) anteriorly, with a large wash of light orange-yellow outside the cell (roughly between SC^4 and R^2 or R^3 and extending narrowly to apex); costal edge narrowly olivaceous, mixed with grey; ante- and postmedian bands of pale vinaceous-drab from hindmargin at one-third and scarcely two-thirds, more oblique than termen, each containing an indistinctly darkened line; antemedian

sharply angled in cell, but weak at the angle, resumed as an ill-defined spot at nearly one-third costa; postmedian a little curved, narrowed abruptly after reaching R^3 , thence very slender and near termen, running to a black dot on costa; a subterminal line of the same colour from hindmargin to R^2 or R^1 .—*Hindwing* with more definite red-brown longitudinal striation on a pale ground (blended buffish and vinaceous); costal margin mainly cream-buff; postmedian band and its line continued, broad throughout, almost parallel with termen; subterminal broadened, band-like, complete.

Forewing beneath with the anterior yellow brighter and cleaner, costally extended almost to base, with a red-brown antemedian spot and a brown subterminal one (larger, but less black than the dot of upperside); a light vinaceous-drab subterminal band, recalling that of hindwing above; ill-defined longitudinal suffusions in posterior half of cell and between M (— M^2) and submedian fold, slightly more purple-drab; hindmargin pale. Hindwing beneath more orange than above, well strigulated, but with the lines indefinite, excepting a very fine dark subterminal, parallel with termen, strongest anteriorly.

Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catharina, October 1930 (F. Hoffmann). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Probably related to *mimicaria*, but larger and in many respects very distinct, the pose of the pale markings in some ways more suggestive of *optivata* (Guen., 1858).

20. *Aplorama nazada plusia* subsp. n.

♂, 52 mm. Considerably larger than *n. nazada* (Druce, 1892, as *Byssades*), hindwing with the yellow markings bright (cadmium) and much extended, the outer curved stripe (from subternal patch to SC^2) being broad and strong, a complete terminal stripe developed (reaching C anteriorly), the underside of this wing also showing some yellow, namely the subternal patch from tornus to R^3 and some suffusion on the fringe from R^1 to apex.

Cuba: Loma del Gato, 2,500 feet, Sierra Maestra, July–August 1929 (Father H. F. Clement), 1 ♂ in Tring Mus.
